

FIG. 1

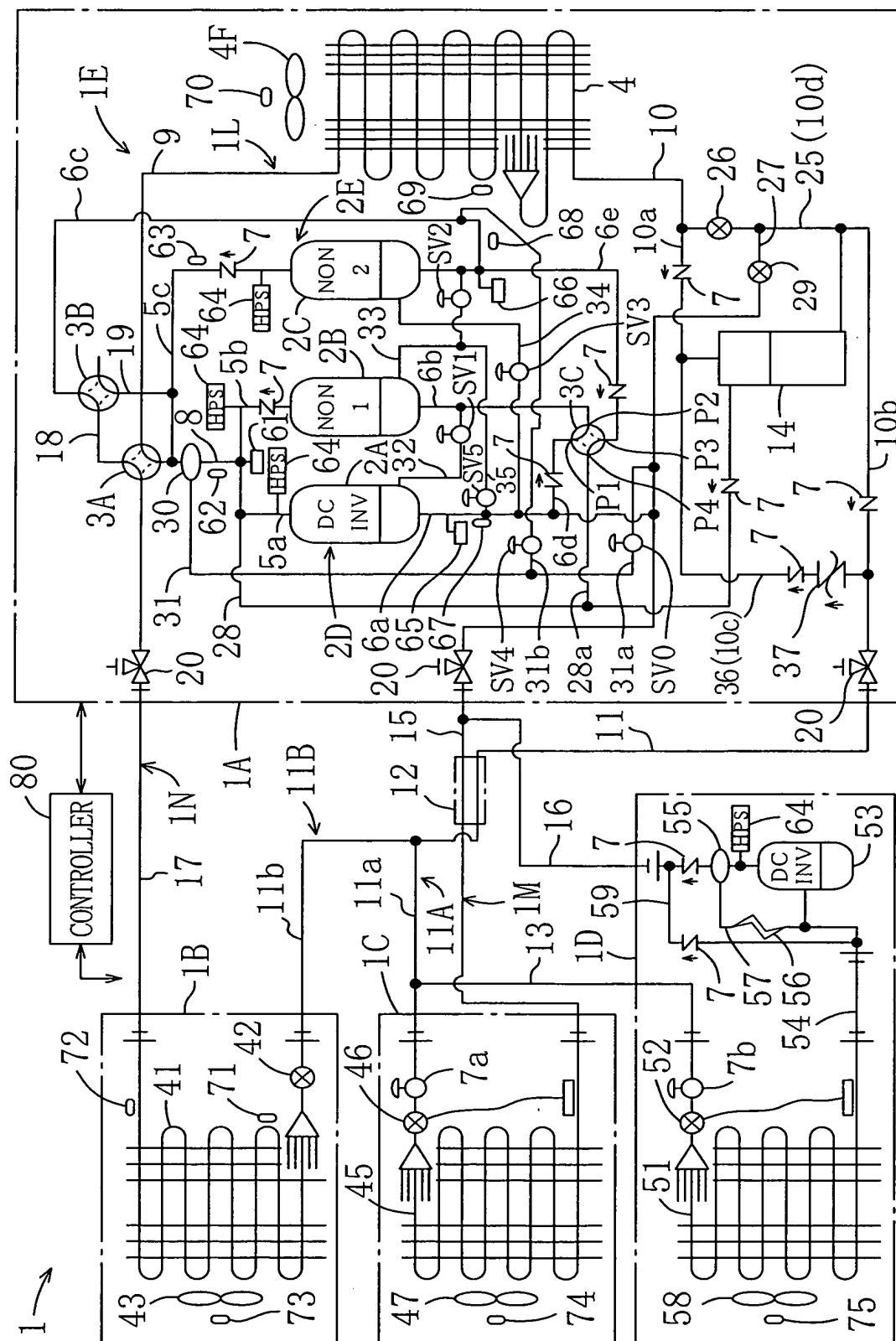


FIG. 2

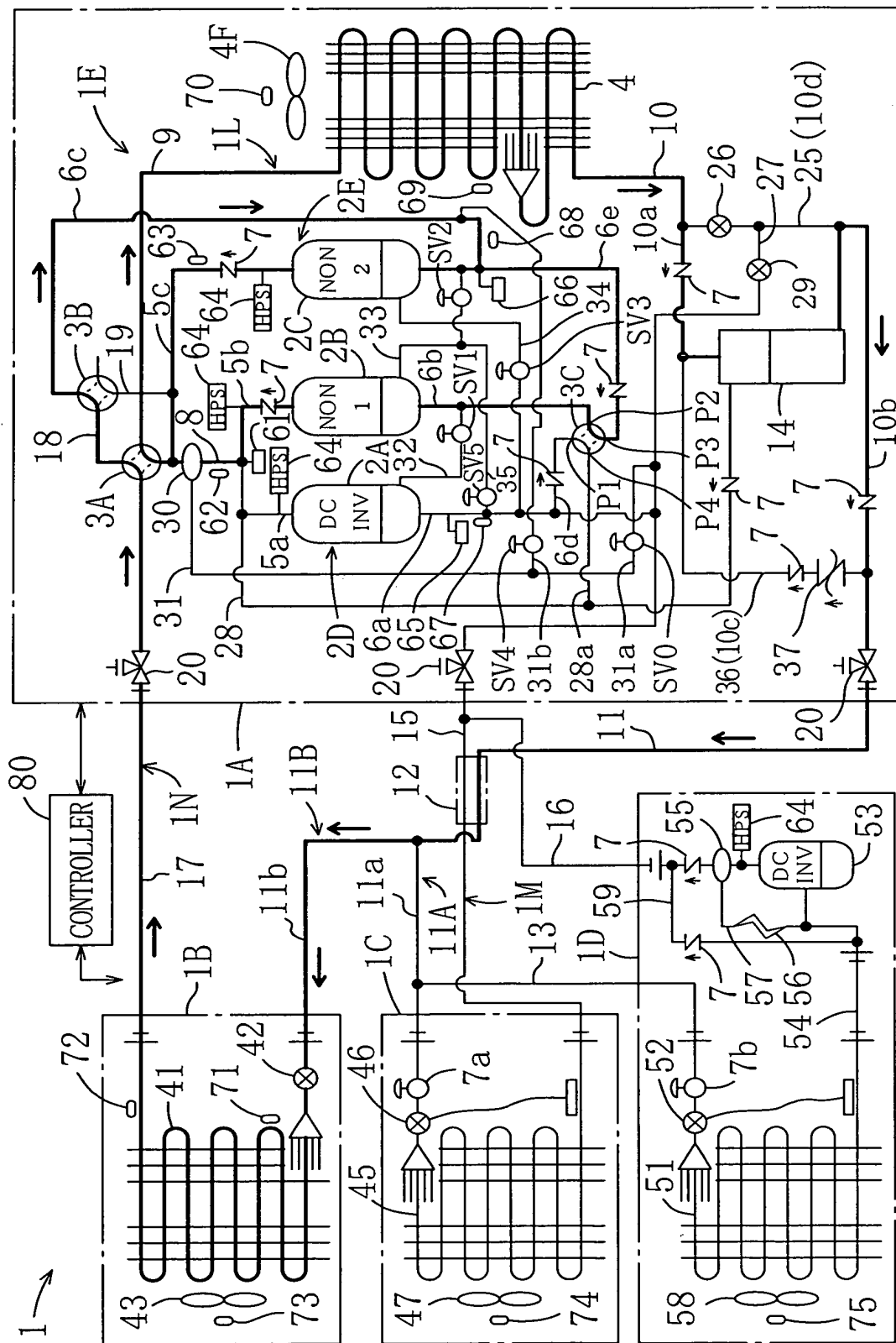


FIG. 3

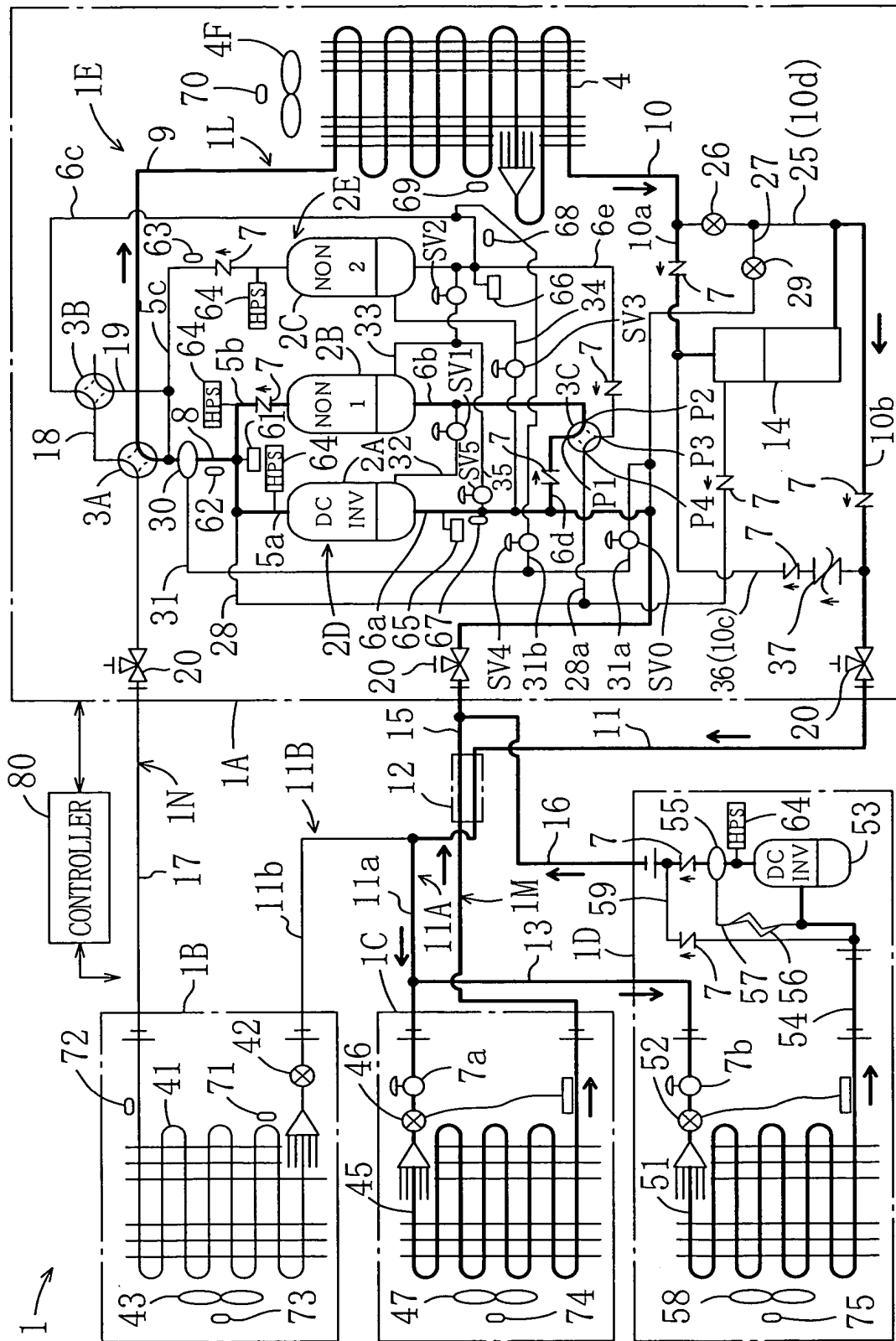


FIG. 4

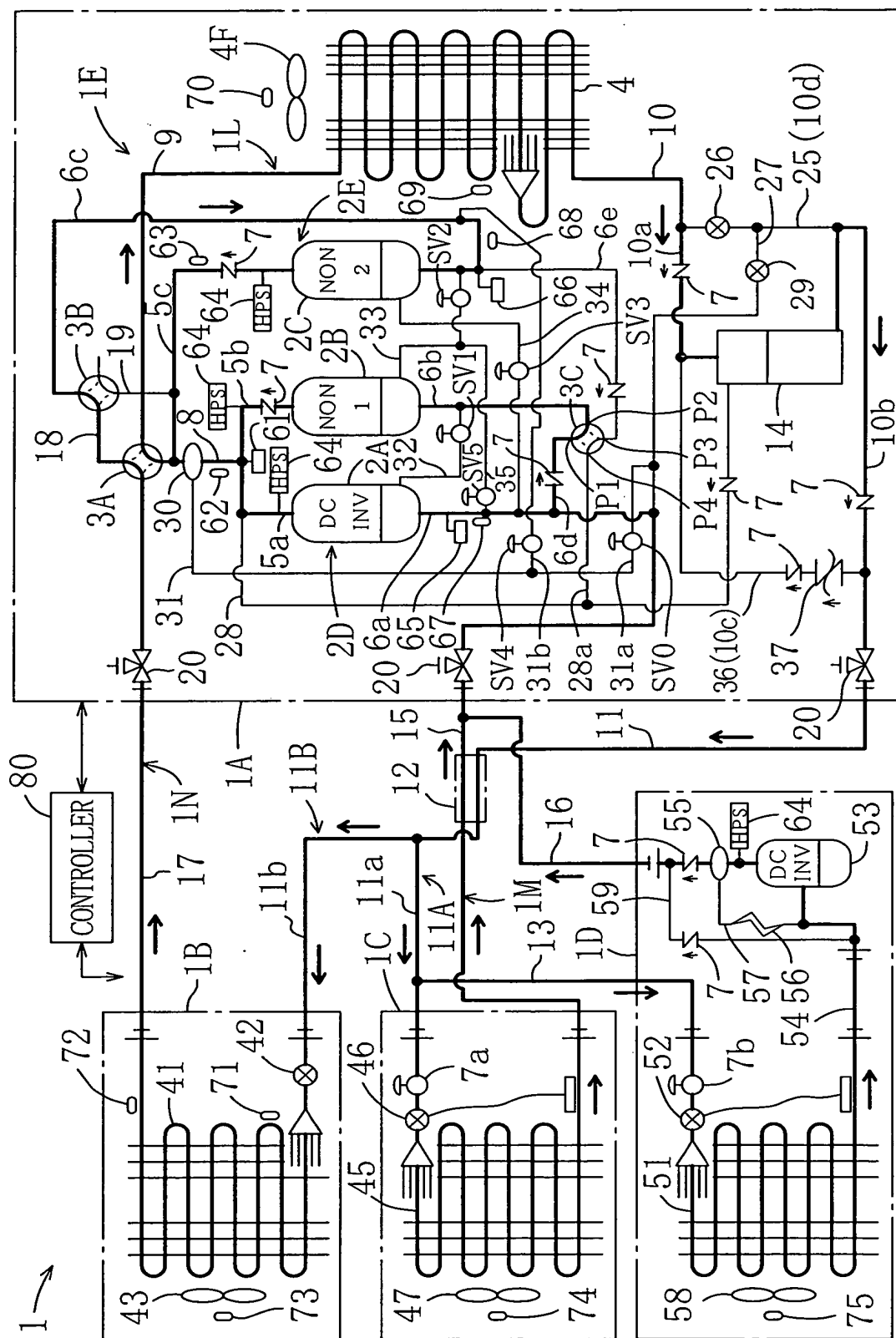


FIG. 5

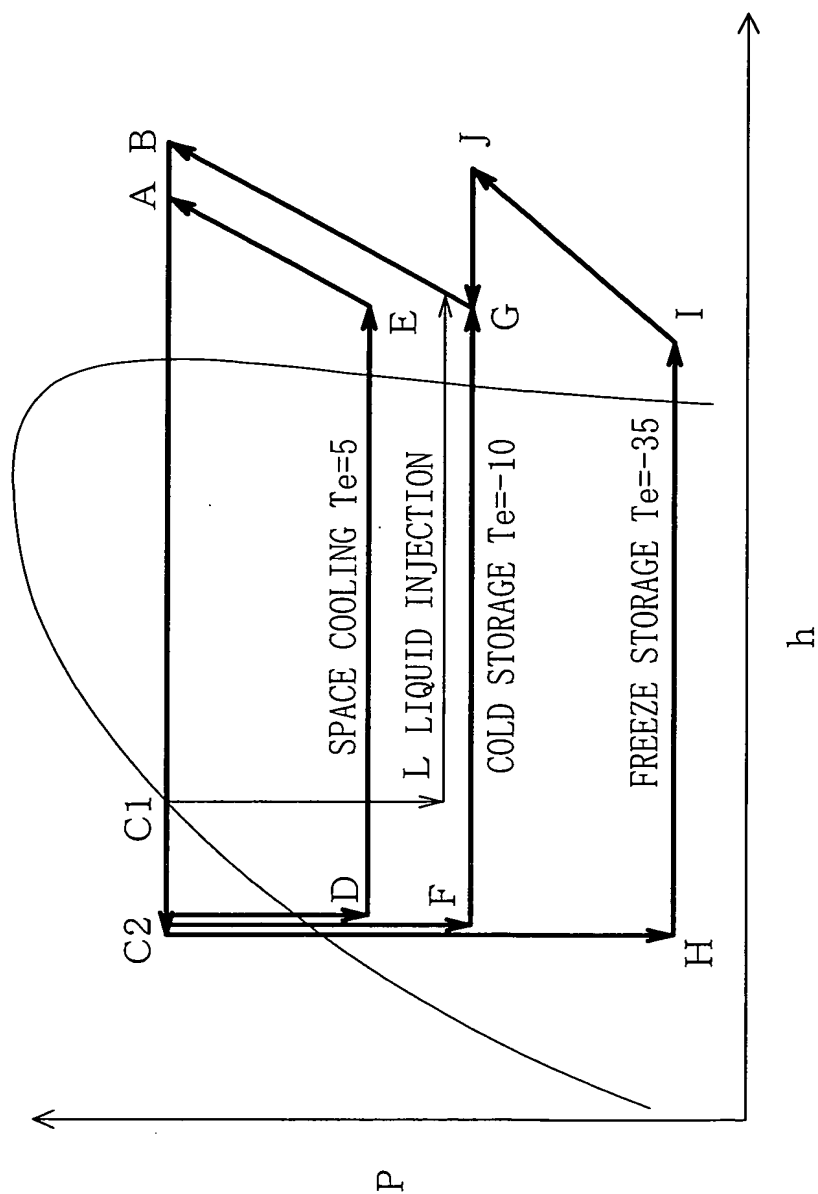


FIG. 6

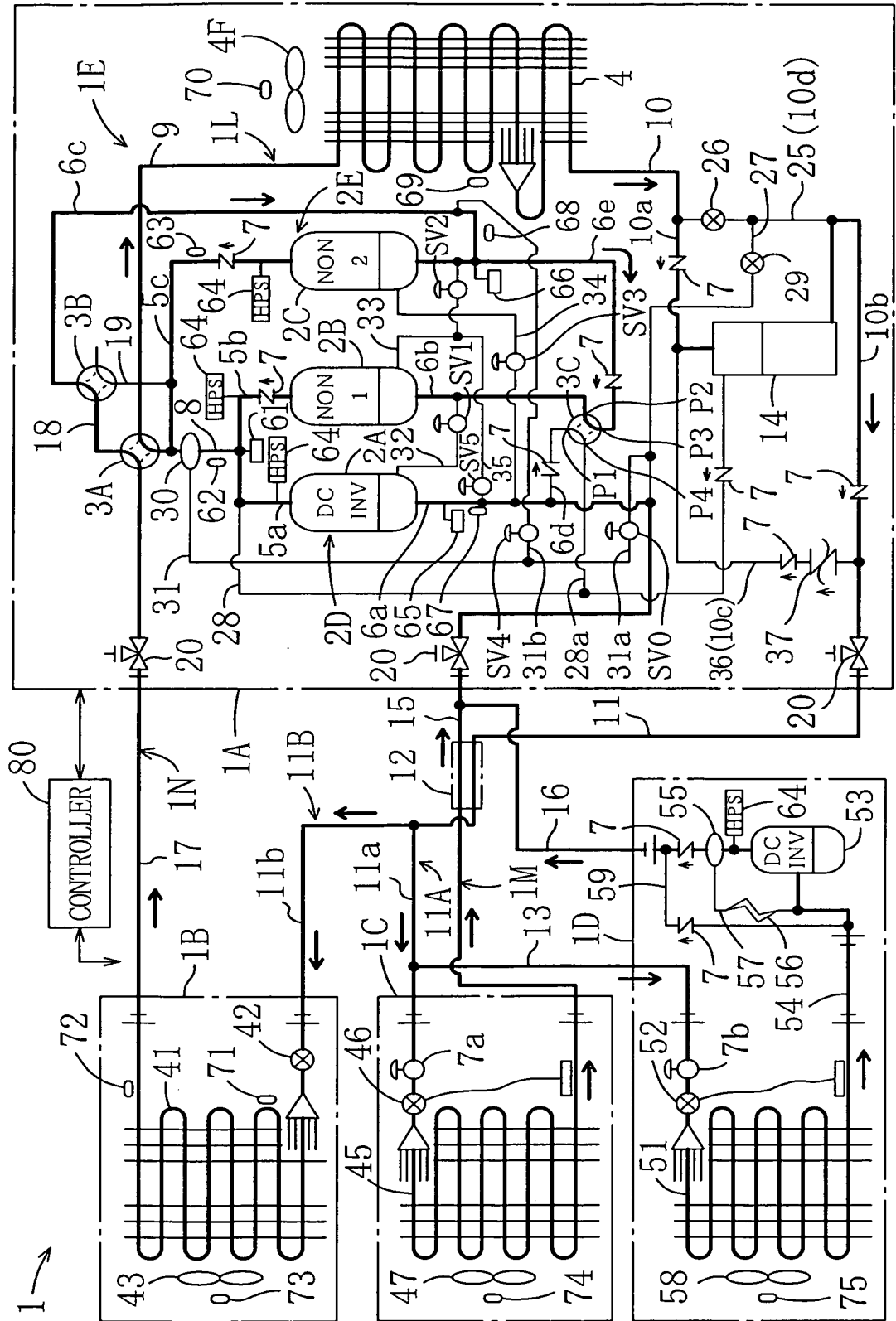


FIG. 7

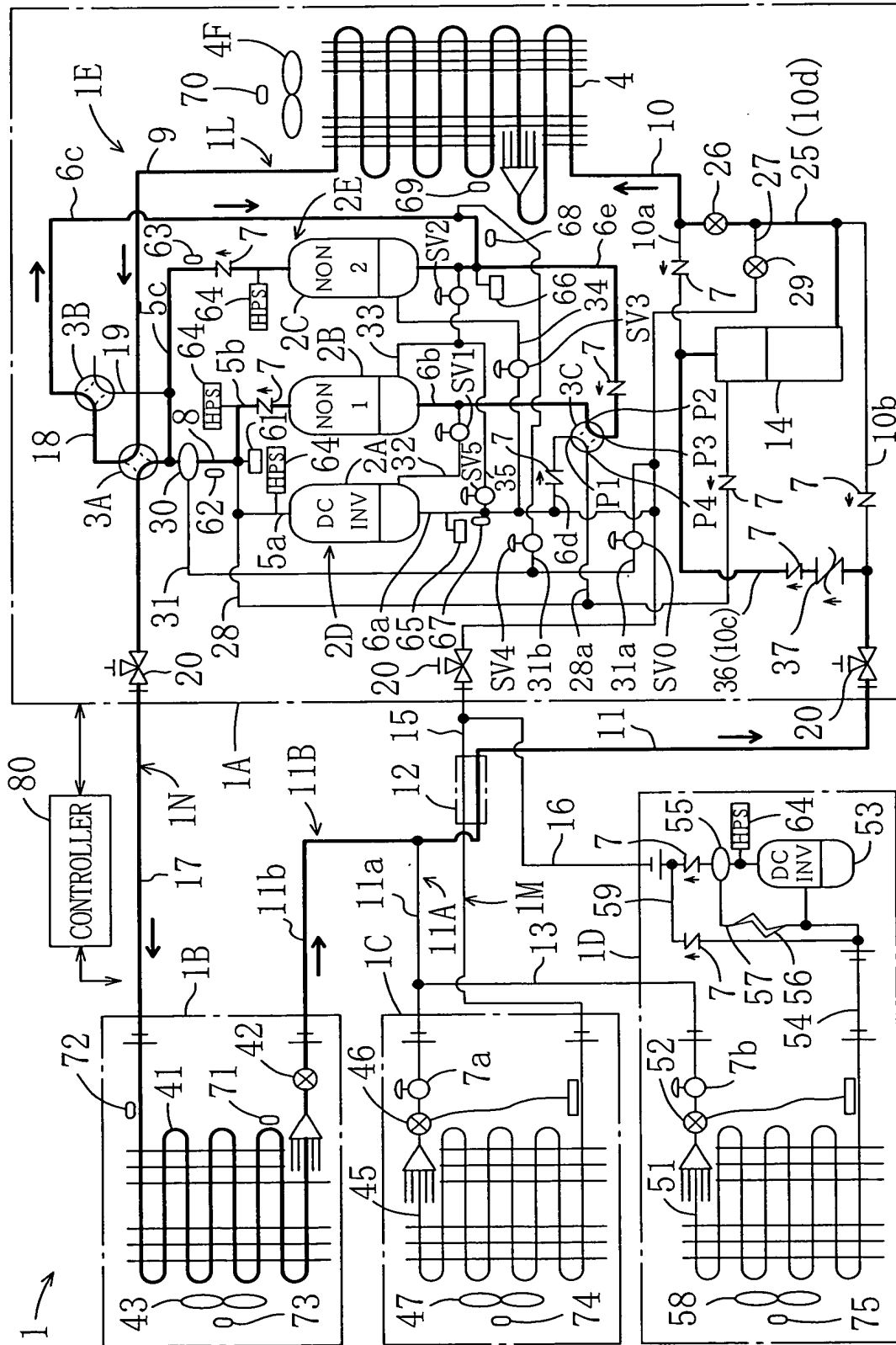


FIG. 8

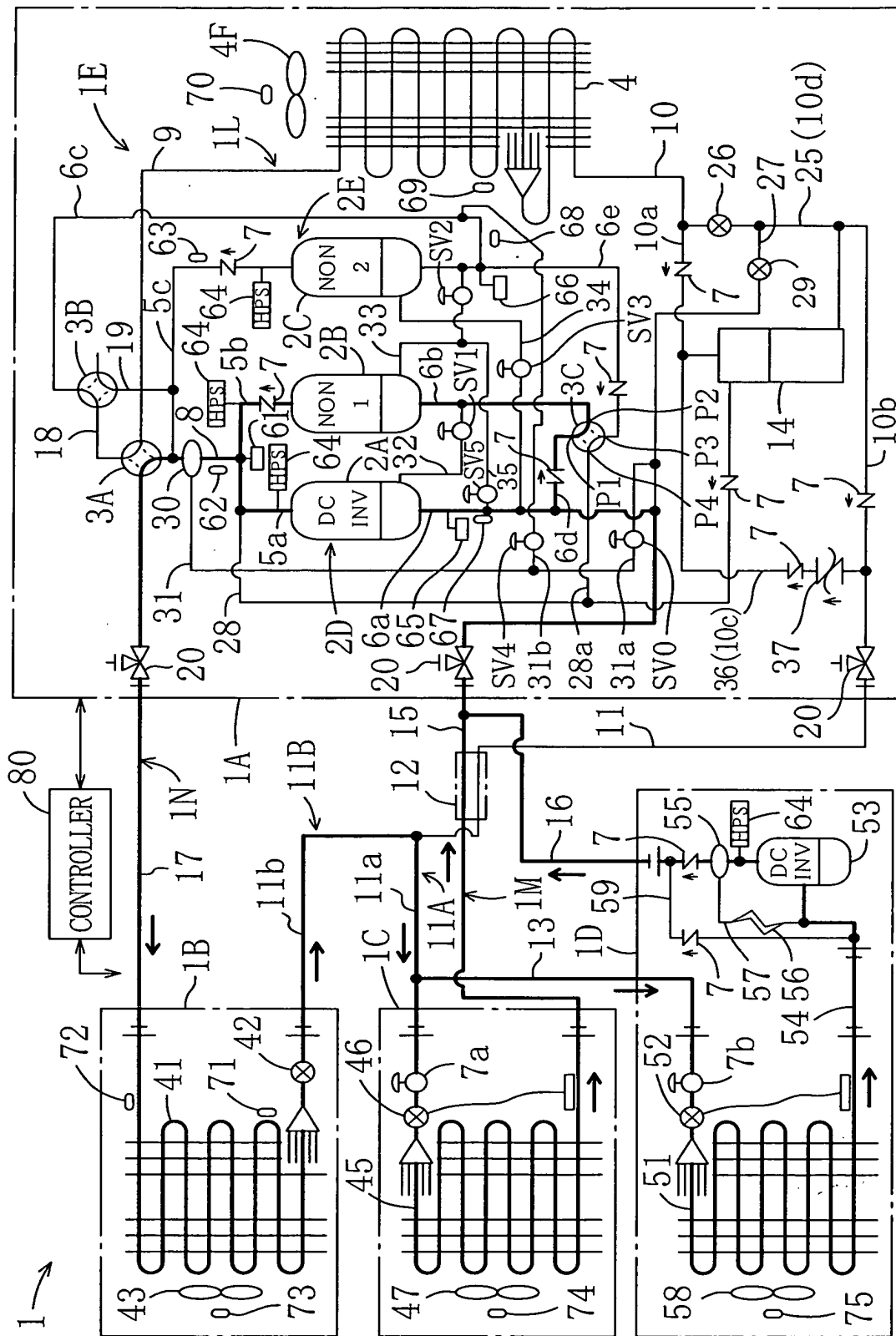
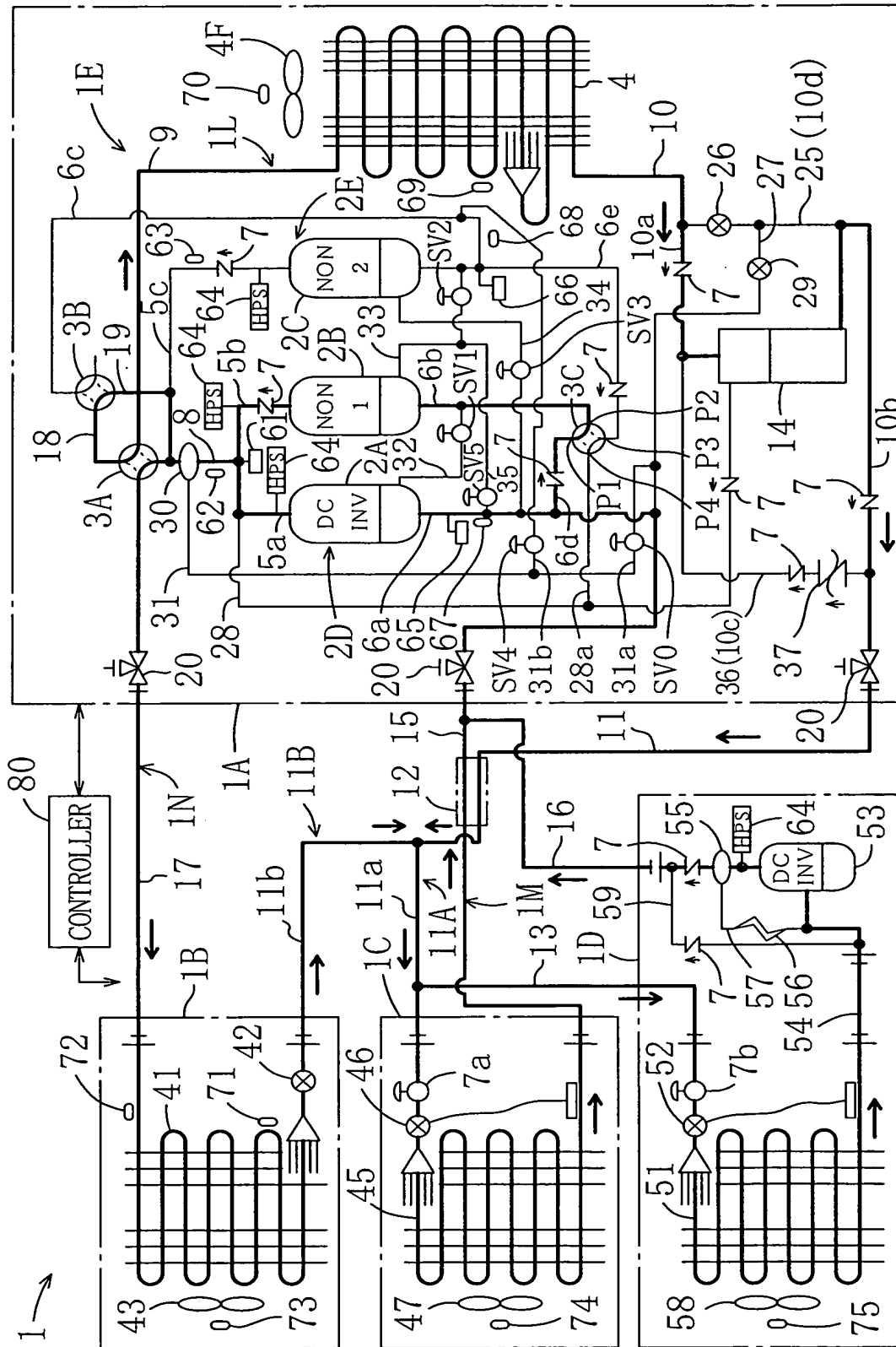




FIG. 9



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FIG. 10

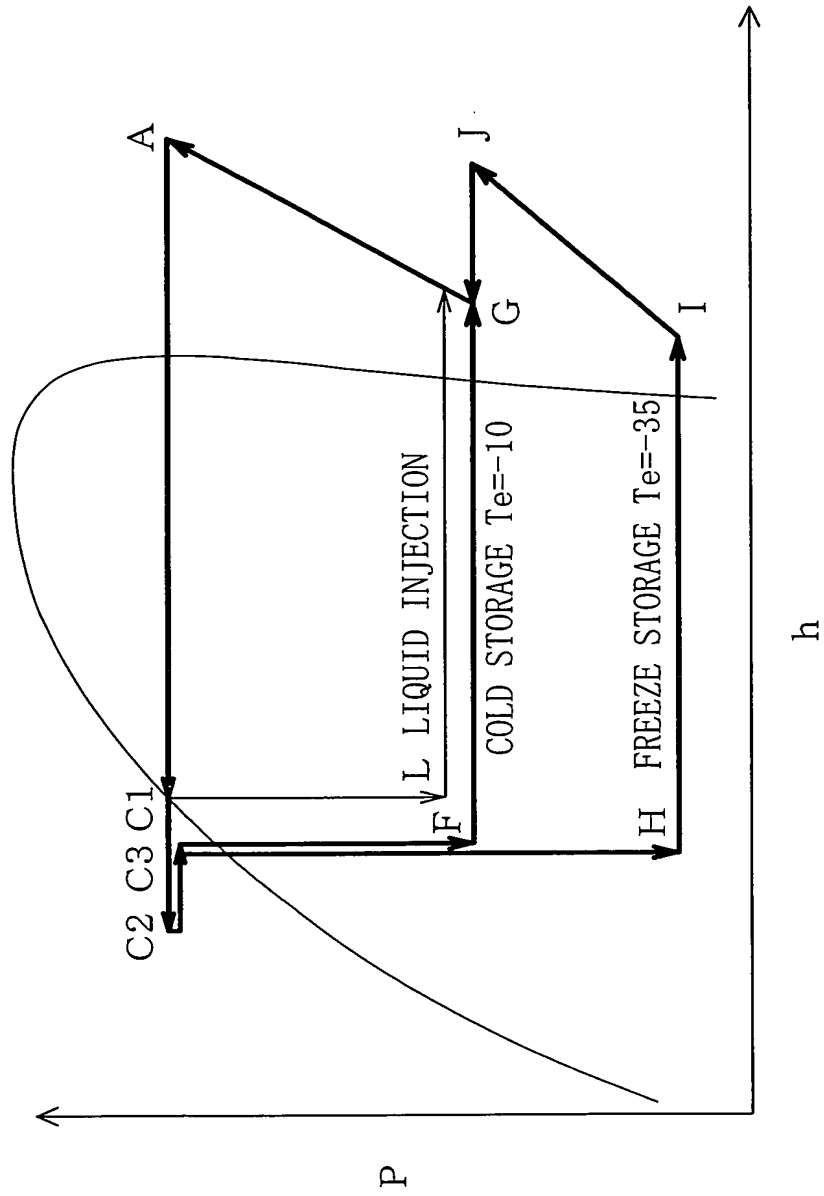
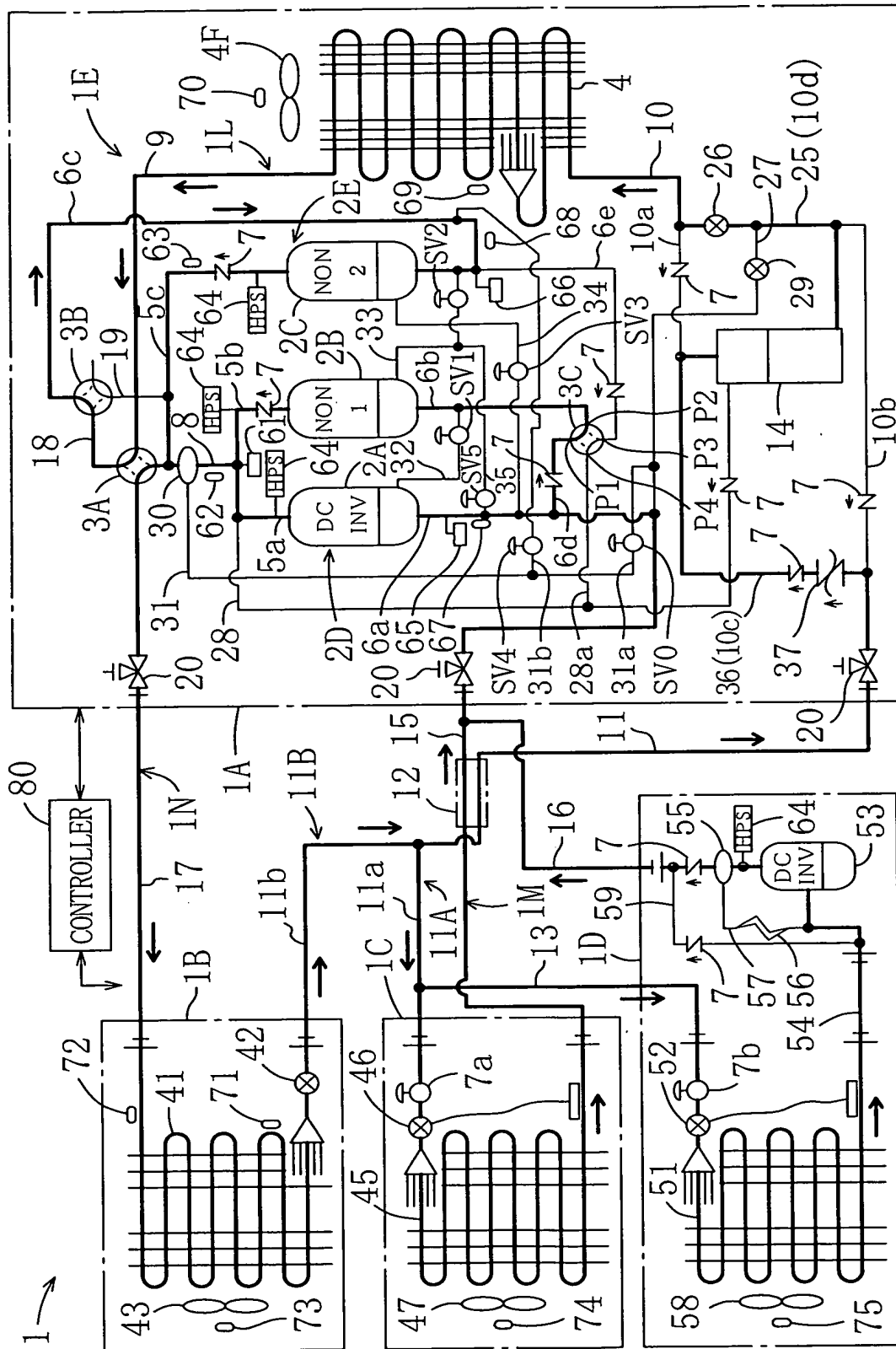


FIG. 11



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FIG. 12

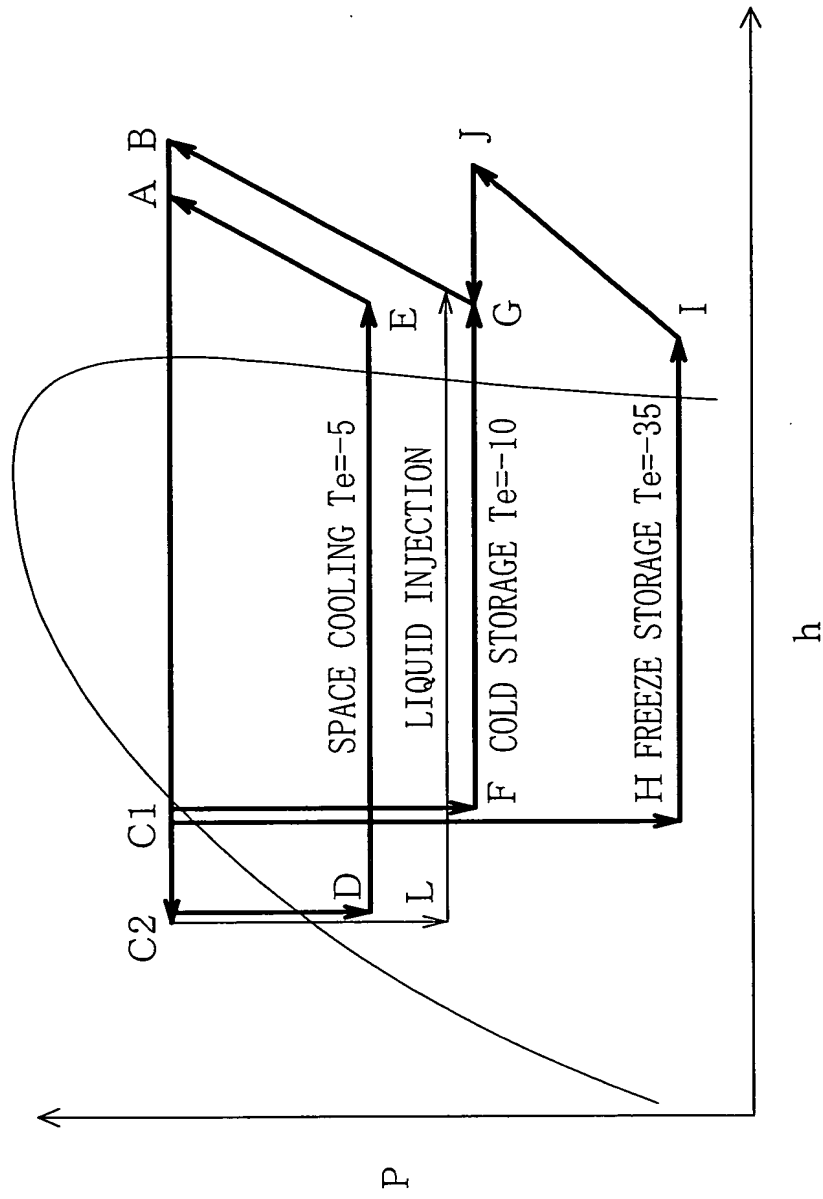


FIG. 13

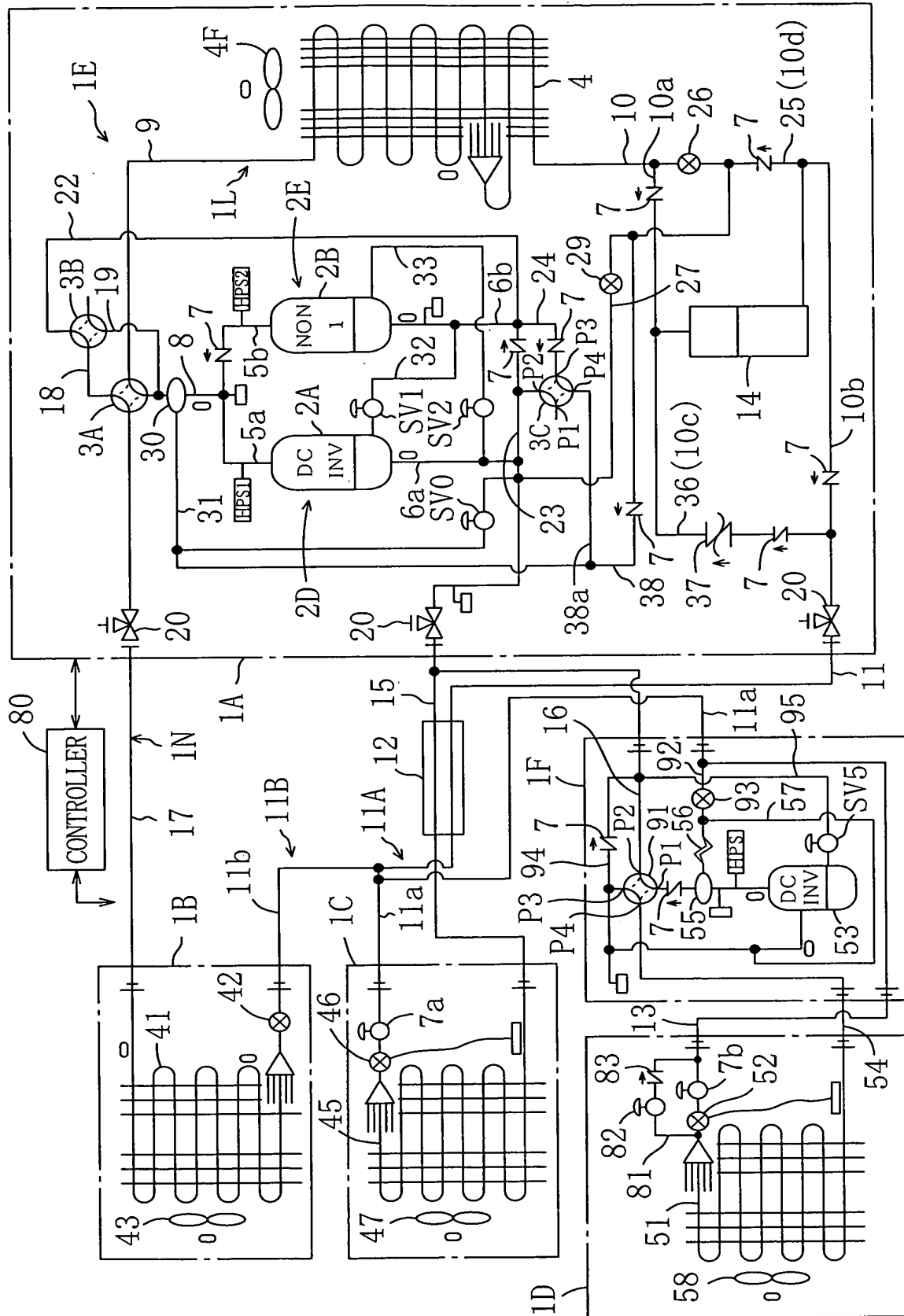


FIG. 14

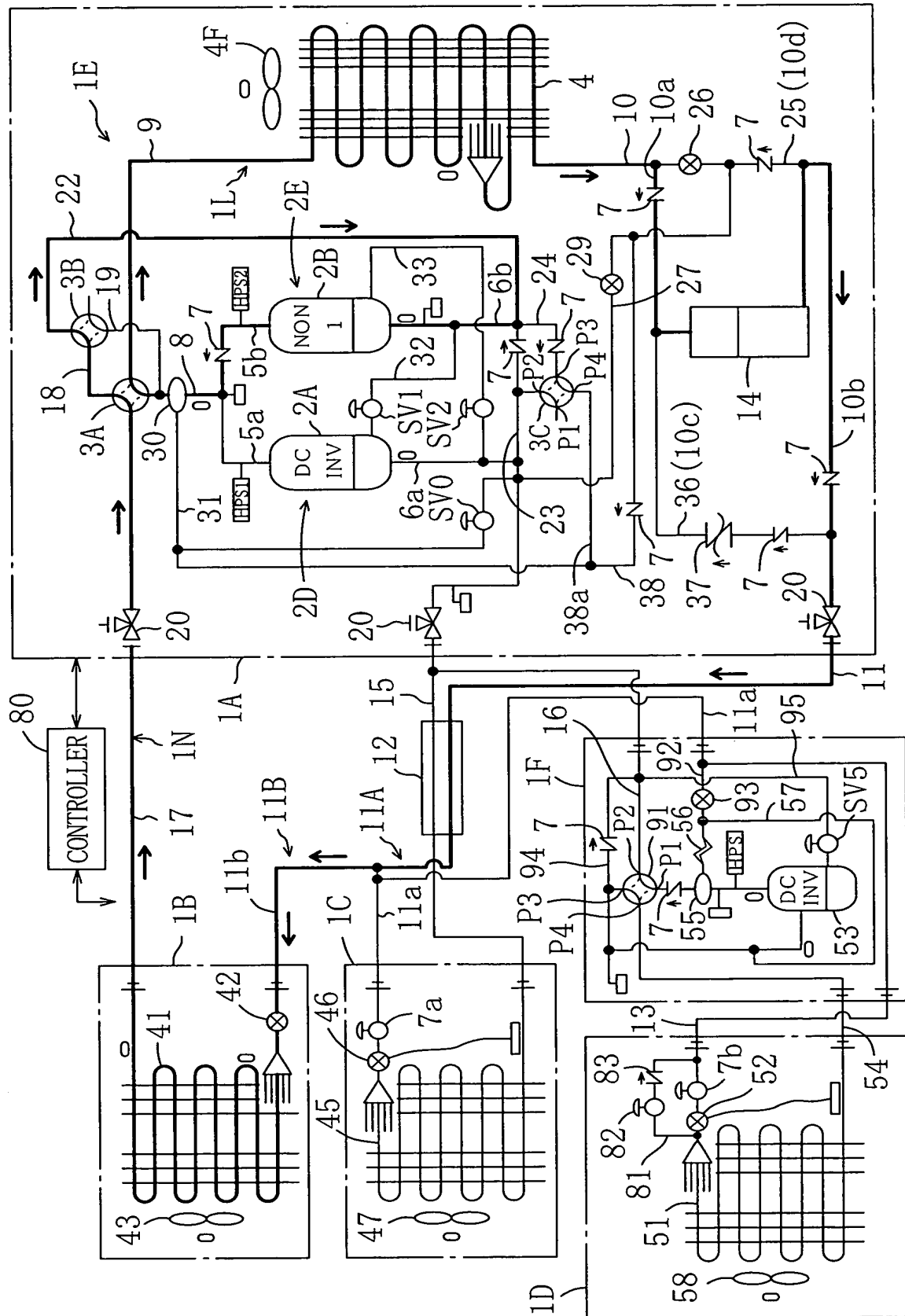


FIG. 15

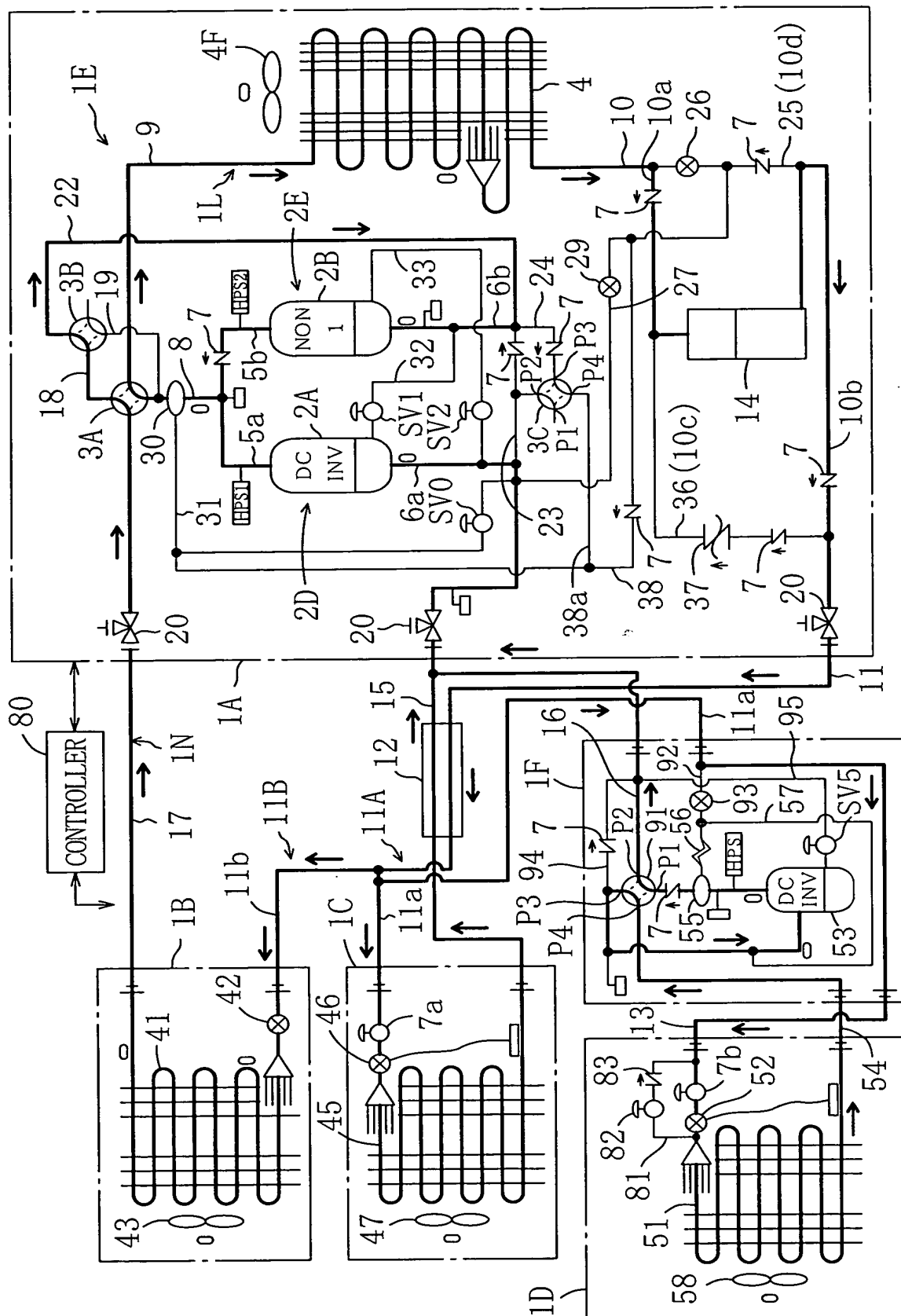


FIG. 16

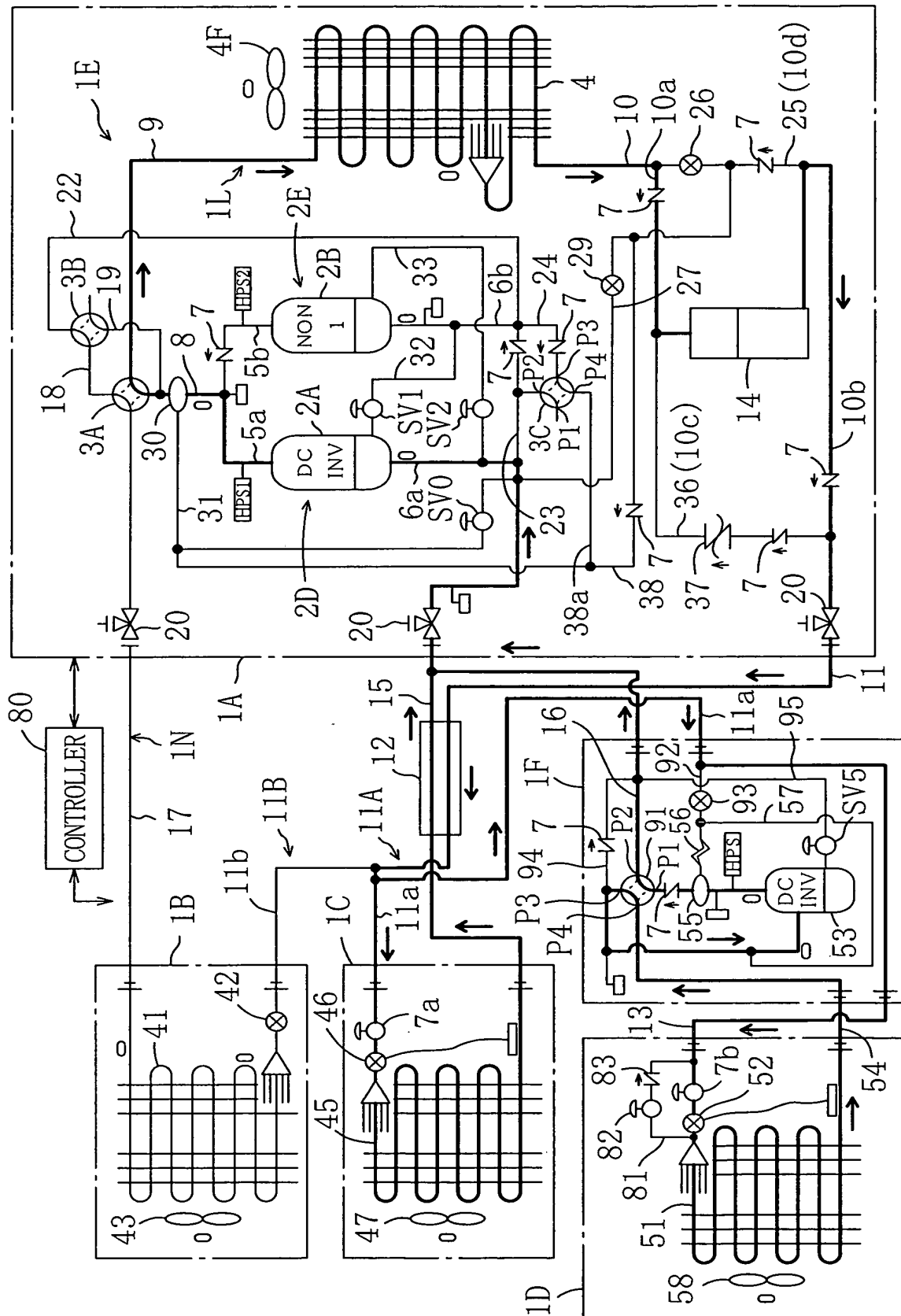
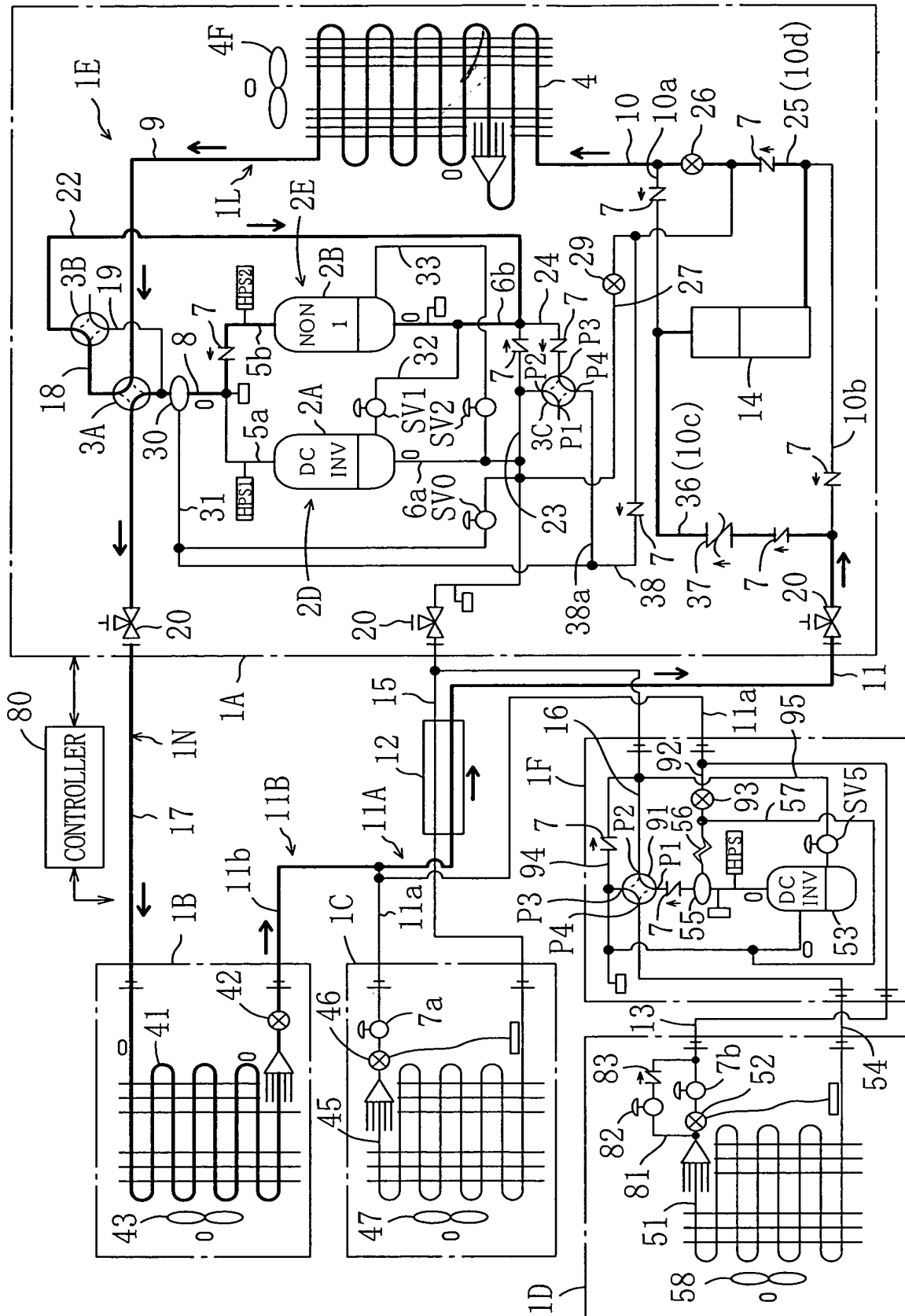




FIG. 17



The diagram illustrates a complex power supply system, likely for a medical device, featuring a central processing unit (2D) and four peripheral power modules (1A, 1B, 1C, 1D). A controller (80) is connected to the system via a bus (17). The central unit (2D) contains a DC inverter (DC INV), a non-inverting amplifier (NON 1), and various sensors (SV0, SV1, SV2) and switches (P1, P2, P3, P4). It is connected to a transformer (4) and a filter (4F). The peripheral modules (1A, 1B, 1C, 1D) each contain a transformer (41, 43, 45, 47) and a filter (42, 44, 46, 48). They are connected to a common bus (17) and a central bus (11). The system also includes a battery (14) and a diode (10b) for power regulation and storage.

FIG. 19

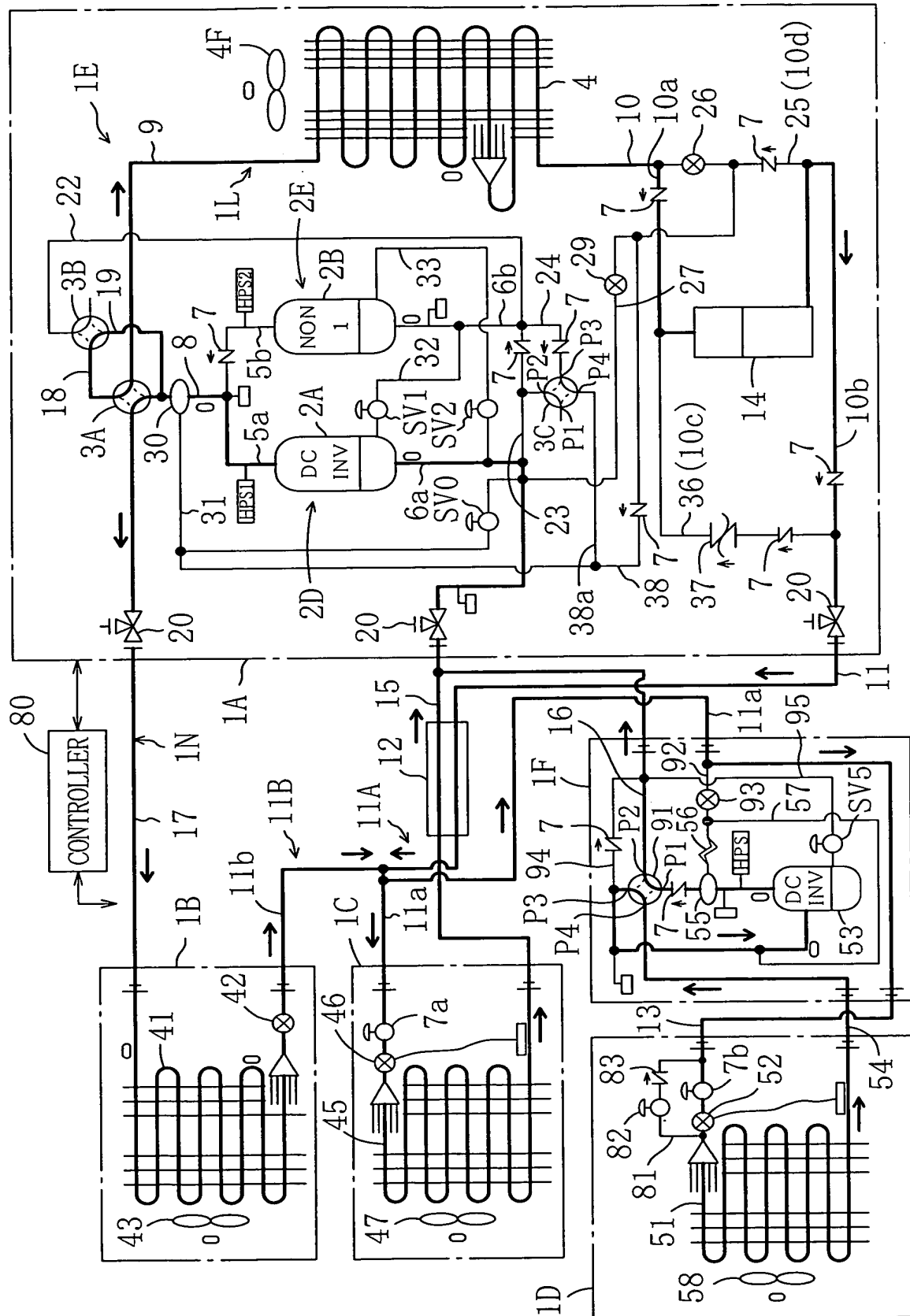


FIG. 20

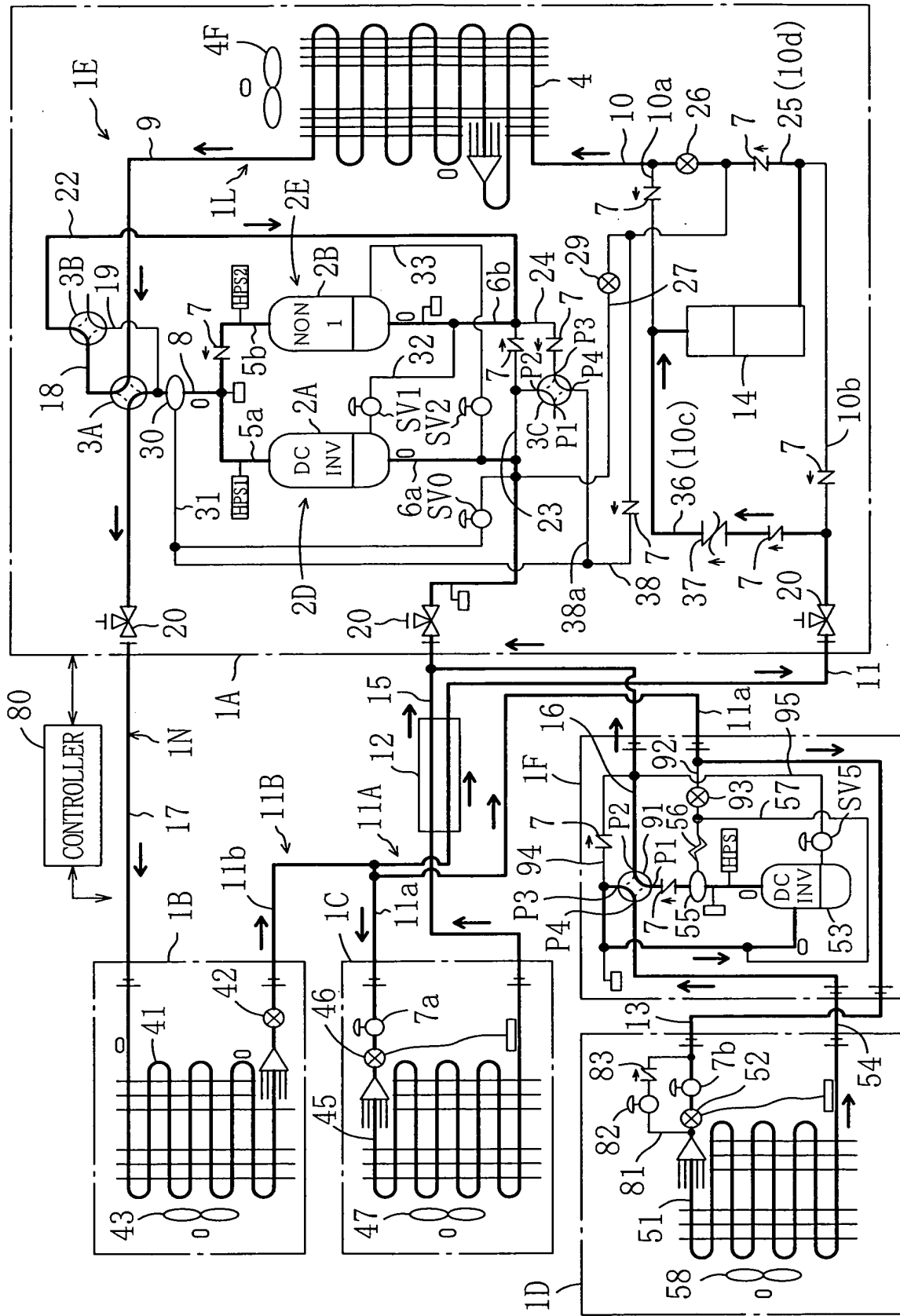


FIG. 21

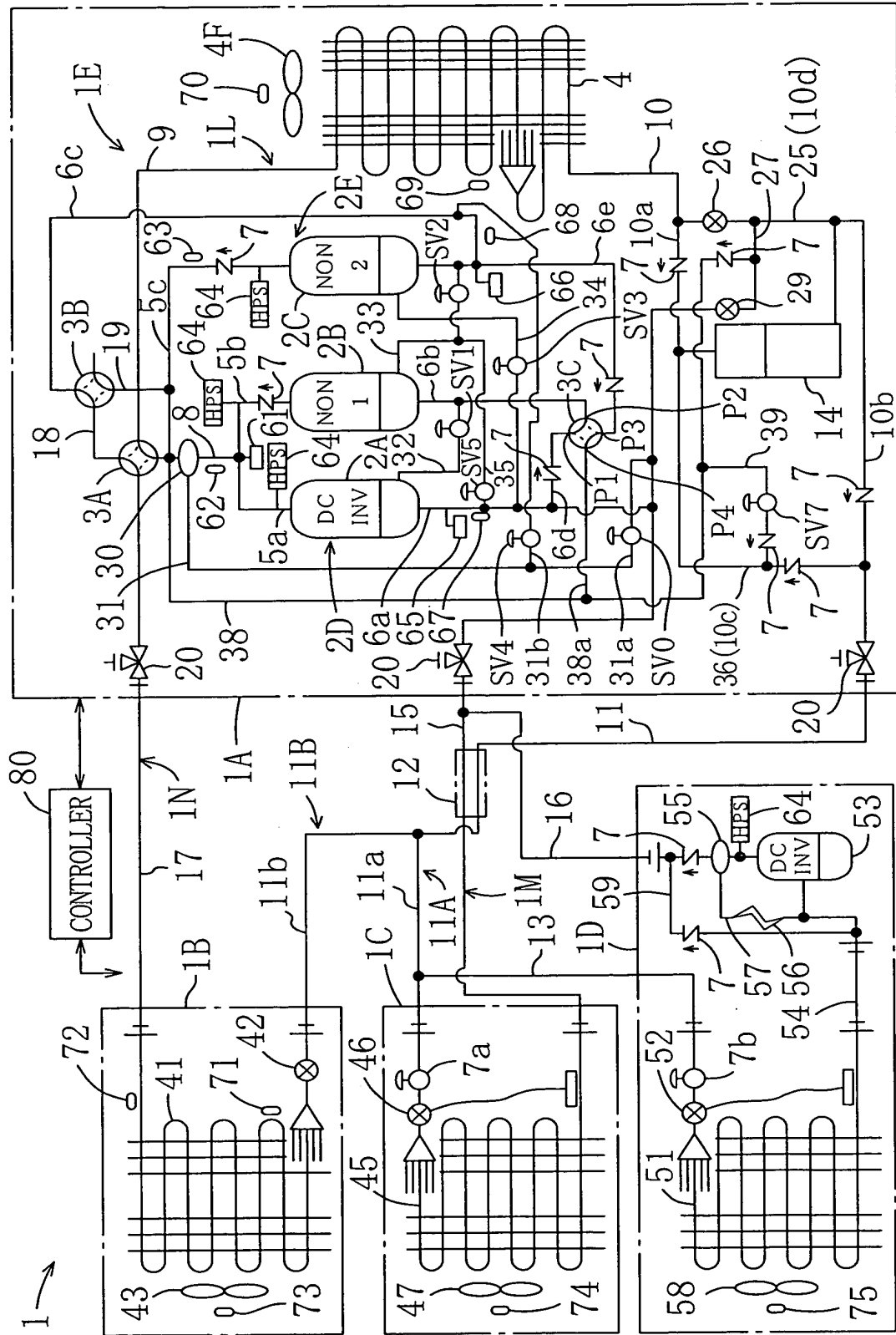


FIG. 22

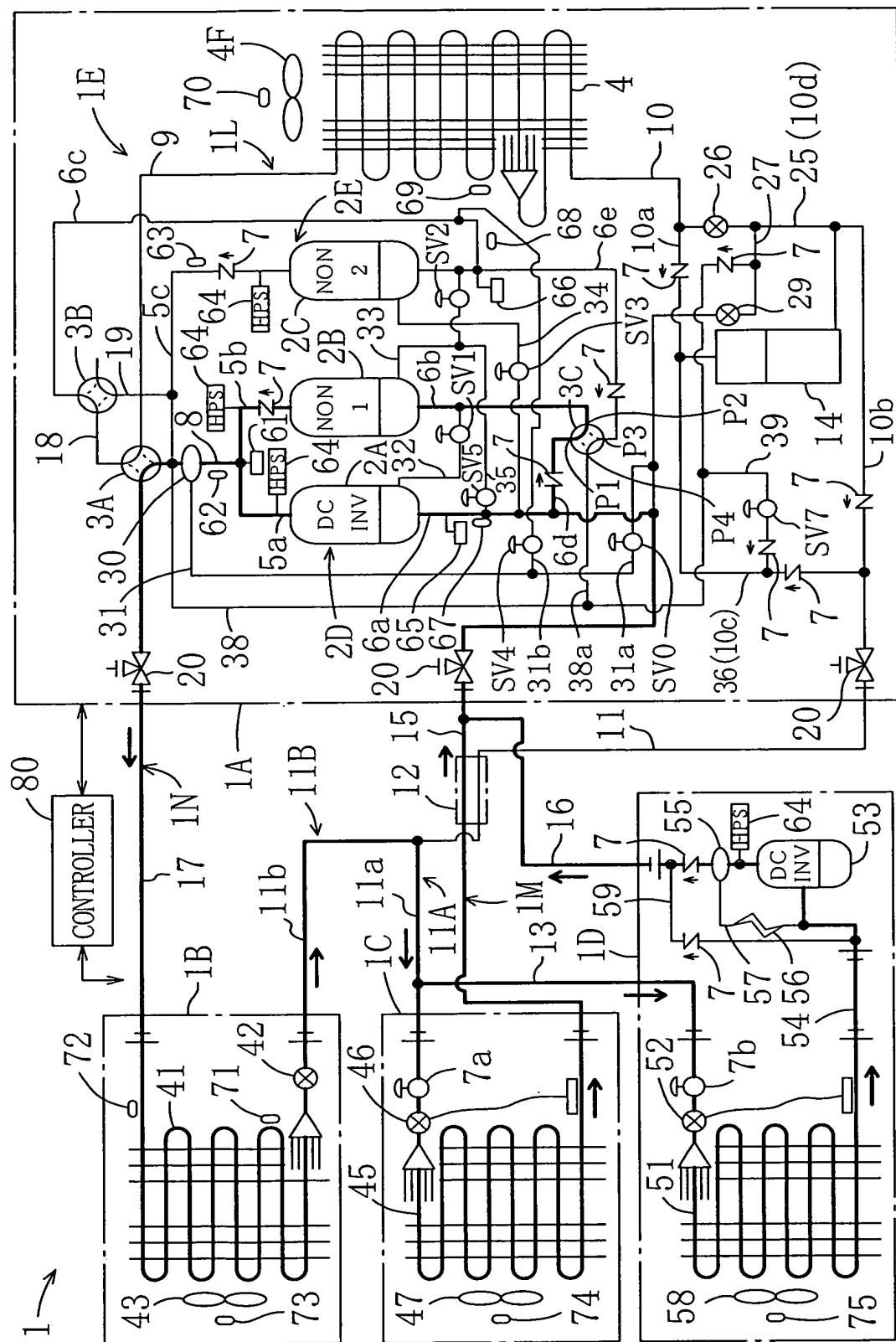


FIG. 23

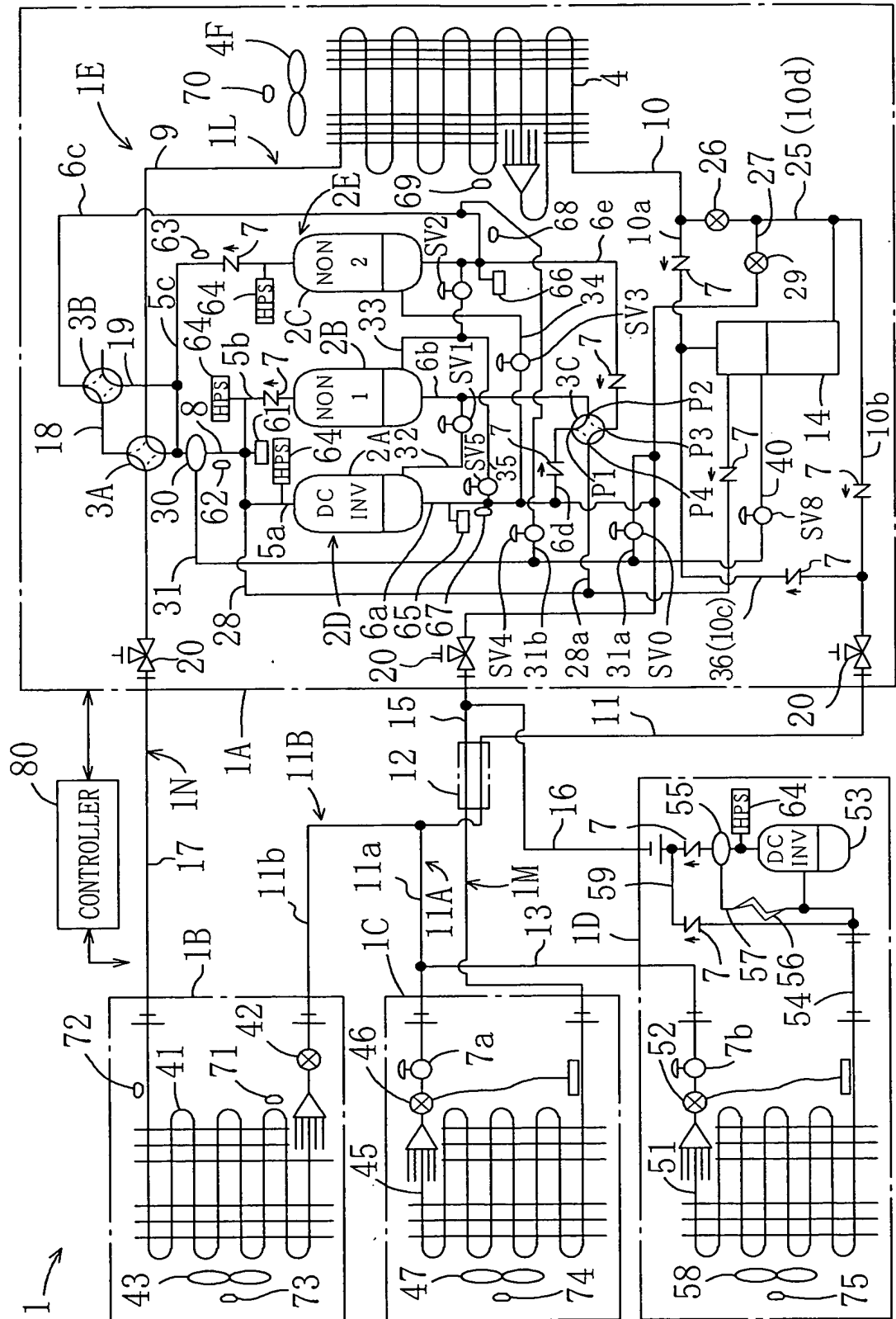


FIG. 24

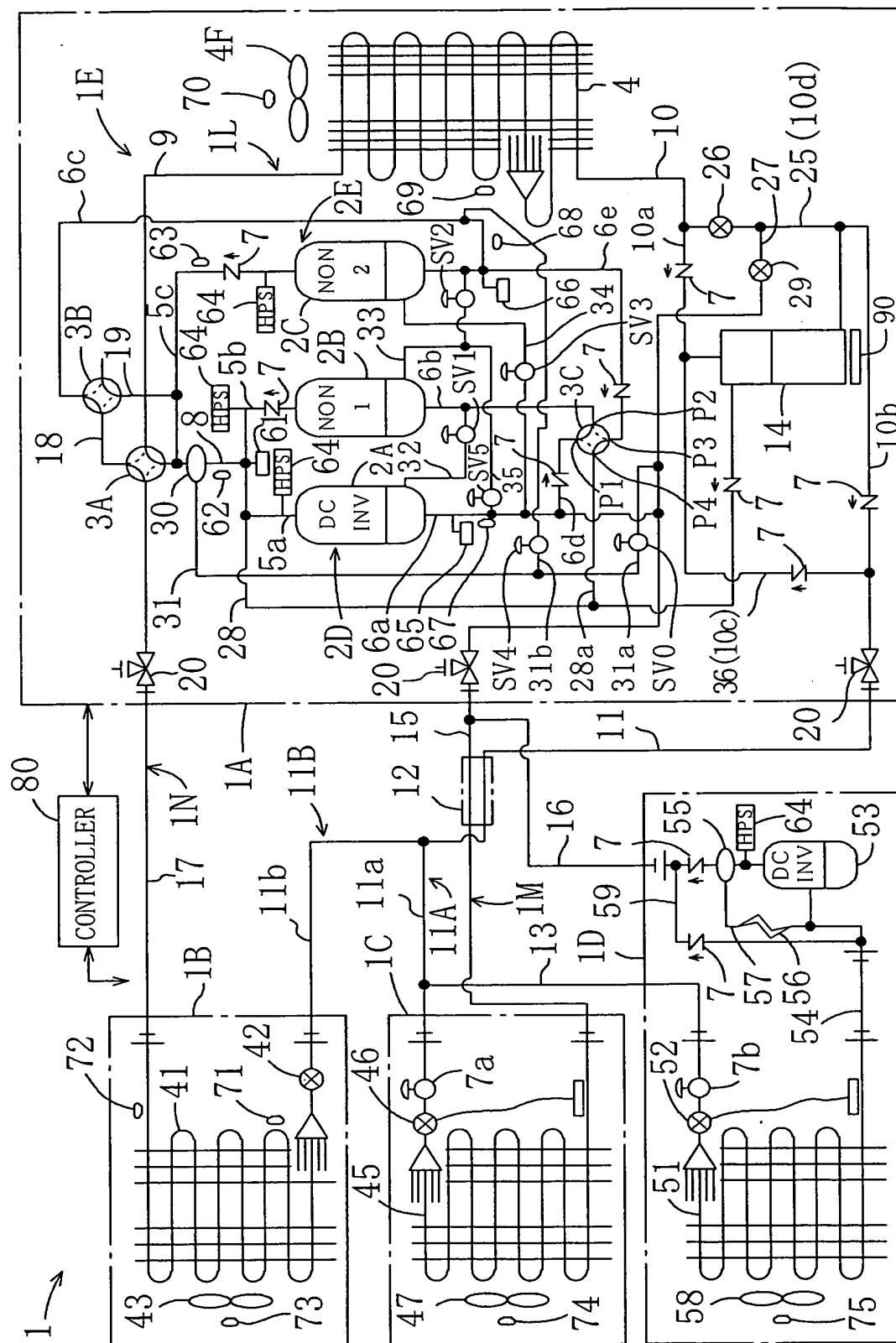




FIG. 25

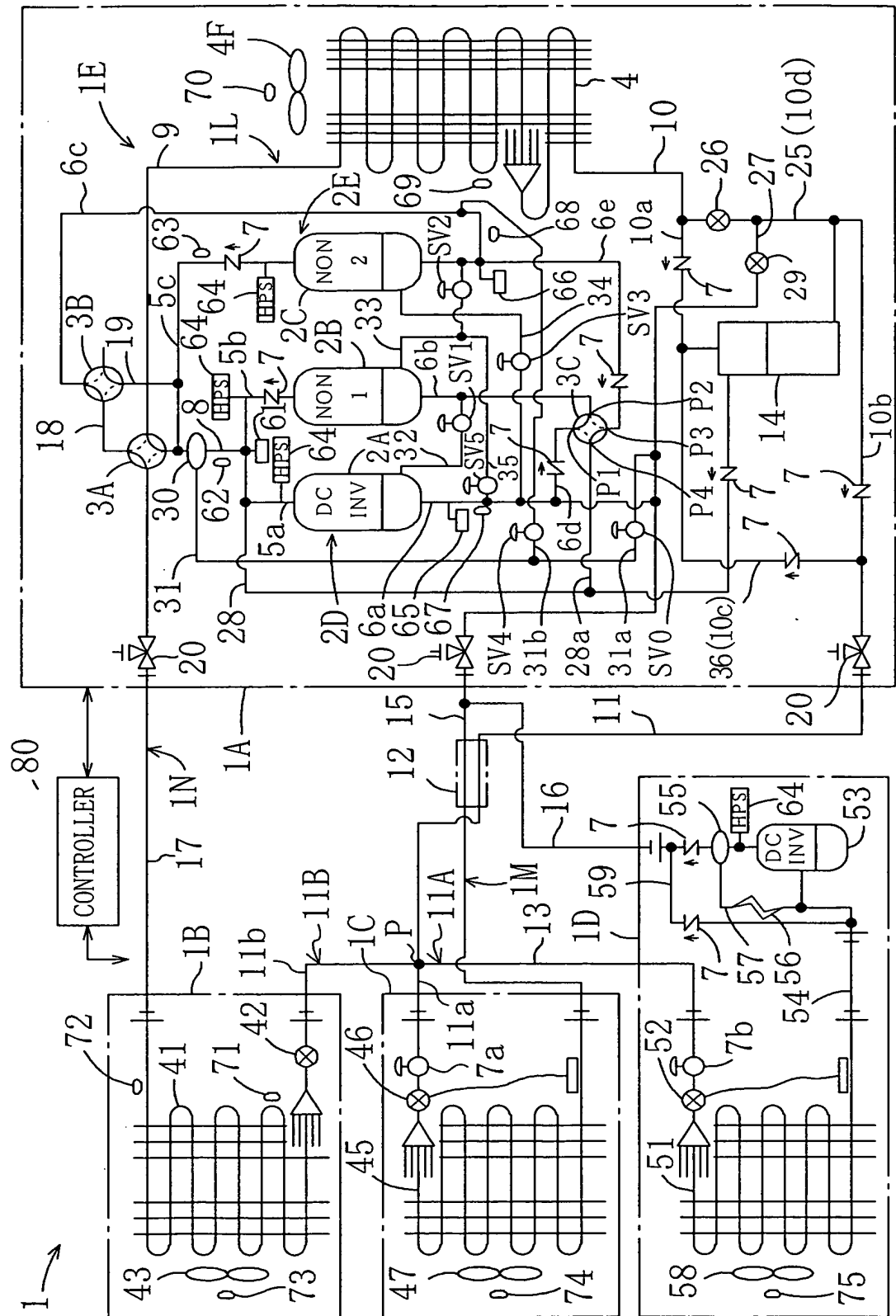


FIG. 26

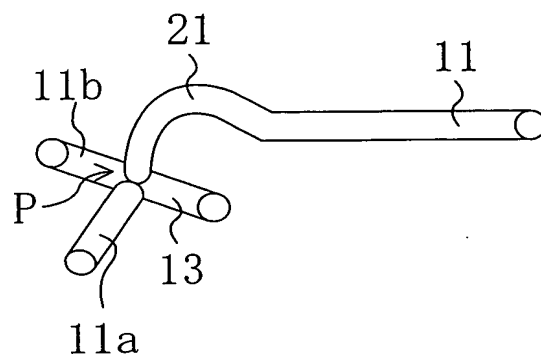


FIG. 27

